

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7852

號二五八七

日九初月正年未癸卯

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1883.

五十年  
號六十月二英港香

PRIOR \$2 PER MONTH

19 FEB 1883

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

February 15. ANTON, German steamer, 396, T. W. Schröder, Saigon 5th Feb., 1882.  
—AB YON.

February 15. CHINTUNG, Chinese str., 835, Winsor, Canton 15th Feb., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

February 15. EMU, Spanish str., 222, A. Romerano, Manila 12th February, General—REMIENDOS & Co.

—CIGAR CARRIERS.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

FEbruary 16TH.

Marlborough, British str., for Swatow, Vladivostok, Russian str., for Saigon, Keelung, British str., for Saigon, Principe, French str., for Tianjin, Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow, Fu-yen, Chinese str., for Shanghai, Sales, French str., for Hoihow, Hailouang, British str., for Amoy.

—DEPARTURES.

February 15. HAINAN, British steamer, for Hoihow.

February 15. KEEPEL, British steamer, for Saigon.

February 15. MARLBOROUGH, British str., for Swatow.

February 15. HAILOONG, British steamer, for Amoy.

—PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

For Japan, etc., for Singapore, etc.—MESSRS. S. E. Era, J. B. Gomez and son, Charles Har, A. J. Rodriguez, D. W. Gott, and 60 Chinese, deck.

—REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Esmeralda* left Manila on the 12th instant, and had fine weather.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANIDA.

(See last Mail's Advice).

Hoover (n.) Shanghai, Jan. 2

Glenashay (n.) Shanghai, Jan. 3

Musashia (n.) Shanghai, Dec. 29

Glenay (n.) Shanghai, Dec. 29

Lady Douglas Shanghai, Dec. 30

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Chesors London, Sept. 2

Marie London, Sept. 21

Tremont London, Sept. 30

Johns Cardiff, Oct. 2

L. N. Blanchard, Pownall, Oct. 10

Loca London, Oct. 14

Adele Cardiff, Oct. 21

Wandering Jew, Newport, Oct. 23

Augusta, Liverpool, Oct. 25

H. M. S. Lines, Liverpool, Oct. 26

London, Liverpool, Oct. 28

A. D. (n.) Fulmar, Dec. 1

Dartmouth, London, Dec. 13

A. & W. C. Parrot, Jan. 15

Maria Magdalena, Hamburg, Jan. 18

Sacramento, New York, Jan. 18

Great Admrial, Cardiff, Dec. 27

Importer, Cardiff, Dec. 27

DAVID SASOON, Sons & Co., Hongkong, 12th February, 1883.

TO LET.

From the 1st January, 1883.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS for OFFICES, for

upwards at 43 Queen's Road.

Apply on the Premises of ACHEE & Co., Hongkong, 19th December, 1882.

TO LET.

A SUITE of OFFICES, with Compa-

dores' Room, etc., on the Premises of the

Undermentioned, Separate Entrances in Ice House Street.

For Fall Particulars, apply to G. E. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 8th January, 1883.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS

Facing the Praya at Wanchoi, Spring

Gardens.

Apply to N. MODY & Co., Hongkong, 12th February, 1883.

TO LET.

NO. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE,

NO. 27, ELGIN STREET,

NO. 18, ELGIN STREET (BURGALOW).

Godowns at Wanchoi.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 8th February, 1883.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS of GENERAL PRINTERS

AND BOOKBINDERS hitherto con-

ducted by the undersigned will henceforth be

carried on under the style of G. E. STEVENS & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present in the pos-

session of the "Novelty" Store in

Back Buildings.

Apply to SHARP & Co., Hongkong, 1st September, 1883.

TO LET.

DAVID SASOON, Sons & Co.,

Hongkong, 12th February, 1883.

TO LET.

CLARK BUNNELL & Co. (Limited),

LONDON, ENGLAND.

BUNNELL'S PATENT HYDRAULIC

LIFTS.

CLARK Passengers and Goods, Sole Makers,

CLARK BUNNELL & Co. Limited,

Engineers and Fitters, General, Glass, Lead,

etc. Every description of Iron Castings, Iron

Buildings, &c.—Catalogues on application.

K. EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY

OF BREATHING, are specially cured by K. EATING'S

COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended

by the Medical Profession). No other remedy is

half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives re lief.

They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any

violent drug, and may be taken by the most de

licates. One or two before doses rest when

tired by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in

Bottles.

JOHN BALLEY WHITE & BROTHER'S

PORLTAND CEMENT.

Sole Agents for China.

BOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, 14th December, 1882.

—LEONARDI QUELLE.

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER

WATER.

Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Kar-

ben, in Cases of 8-Dosen-Pints, \$3.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883.

—LIFTING'S PATENT

IRON DREDGERS.

THE SIMPLEST, Cheapest, and most efficient Dredgers made.

THESE DREDGERS are fitted with a novel

Grip-Door, invented by Hydraulic Power,

providing a most simple Machine to clear Sand

Bank or Harbour at half the cost of present

Dredgers. Sole Makers

CLARK, BUNNELL & Co. (Limited),

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**NOW READY.**  
**CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY**  
 FOR  
 CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO,  
 SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ASIA,  
 CHINA, SHAN, &c.  
 FOR 1883.  
 With which is incorporated  
 THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which is  
 TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION,  
 has been considerably extended, both in the  
 Directory proper and in the Appendix. The  
 parts in Borneo have been added to the  
 former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between  
 Brazil and China, the new regulations for  
 the overland trade between Russia and China,  
 the Revised Consular Regulations for the  
 Treaty Ports of China, Pilgrim's Regulations  
 and other additions.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN  
 RESIDENTS CHINA has been much increased.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
 contains the following Lithographed MAPS  
 and PLANS:—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA BAY,  
 MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG,  
 PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,

NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT  
 SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA,

PLAN OF MANILA

MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF  
 SINGAPORE.

The large Edition consists of over ONE  
 THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is in-  
 dispensable in every Merchant's Office in the  
 Far East and will be found a useful guide to  
 those travelling either for business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$5;

smaller edition \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
 Press Office, where it is published, or to the  
 following Agents:—

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 SWATOW.—Messrs. Campbell & Co.,  
 ANONY.—Messrs. Wilson, Nickels & Co.,  
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 TAIPEH.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Singal

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly

NORTHERN & Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly

RIVER PORTS.—& Walsh, Shanghai.

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HITOGO, OSAKA.—The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA.—Japan Gazette Office.

MANILA.—Messrs. Wilson, Nickels & Co.,  
 TAIPEH.—Messrs. Wilson, Nickels & Co.,  
 TAIPEH.—Messrs. Wilson, Nickels & Co.,  
 SINGAPORE.—Messrs. S. & J. P. Fisher, Merchant

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly

NEW YORK.—Messrs. S. & J. P. Fisher & Co.,  
 37 Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

**NOTICE.**

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
 FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
 CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
 vernor and His Royal Highness the  
 DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
 PHARMACEUTISTS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
 DRUGGISTS' BUNDYHURST.

AND  
 AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRERS.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

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 Orders it is particularly requested that all  
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be  
 addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The  
 Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
 side of the paper only.

Advertisement and illustrations which are not  
 enclosed for a day or two will be continued  
 notwithstanding.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should  
 be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour they will be sent.

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## INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
FIRE AND LIFE.  
INSURANCE against Fire granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.  
MEYER & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046]

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY... £1,000,000 Sterling, of which is Paid-up... £100,000 Sterling. RESERVE FUND UPWARDS... £120,000 Sterling. ANNUAL INCOME... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at TENTERDEN, CANTERBURY, FROSTON, SHANGHAI, and HONGKONG, and are prepared to grant Insurance at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1882. [112]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.  
The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of 350,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.  
Sun Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [115]

L A GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES (CERCLE DES TRANSPORTS REUNIS) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... 50,000,000 Franks. CAPITAL PAID-UP... 12,500,000 Franks.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1182]

NOETH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of 350,000 on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [11]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMENS & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1875. [116]

THAMES AND MERSY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, RUEAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates allowing usual die counts.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [167]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1690]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1690]

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES—Effect for Life or Short Periods; joint Lives; and on the Hospital payment system.

For particulars apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [119]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GROWTHS at par. Current Premiums per annum.

NOETON & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [12]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GROWTHS at par. Current Premiums per annum.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, January, 1881. [122]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GROWTHS at par. Current Premiums per annum.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [1680]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. CHANG HO, Esq.

CHU YU CHU, Esq. YU TIN, Esq.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1093]

NOTICE.

THE CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, January, 1882. [1013]

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000, and reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [113]

NOTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [118]

## INSURANCES.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)... £1,420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE... £100,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE... £100,000.00

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, £1,620,000.00

APRIL, 1882.

DIRECTORS.

H. D. CO. FORGES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCHINS, Esq. (W. M. MEYERINCK, Esq., A. I. M. INVERARAY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq., Etc.)

HEAD OFFICES—SHANGHAI.

MUSUM, RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BUREAU.

MUSUM, BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12%, for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1882. [115]

THE Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of 350,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of 350,000 on First-class Risks.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1882. [112]

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## EXTRACTS.

AN AUSTRALIAN NATIVE SONG.  
A West Australian contemporary (*Freemason's Herald*) publishes the following patriotic song:—  
"We were sub-  
-mitted to the Perth Musical Union on the 22nd  
December last, the music to it having been composed  
by the late Governor, Sir William Robinson—  
UNFUR THE FLAG.—  
(Australian Patriotic Song.)

Australia's sons, your flag unfold,  
And proudly wave the banner high;  
That every nation may behold  
Our glorious standard in the sky.  
Unfur the flag, that all may see.  
Our protestant land is liberty.

Unfur the flag, etc.

Rejoice in fruitful toiling soil.

In sturdy foals, and noble kine,  
Rejoice in fruits of many toil,

For honest labour is divine.

Unfur the flag, etc.

Rejoice in treasure 'neath the earth,  
In precious gold in store before us,

Grant us to know its worthiest use,  
Its object and its fitting use.

Unfur the flag, etc.

In visions bold, fair, and bright,  
Our country's future shines afar,

When as a nation we unite,  
'Neath Freedom's broad and bounding star.

Unfur the flag, etc.

Rejoice, Australia's sons, but no more.

Forget your fathers' native land,

Dear England, glorious and fair,

She claims your heart and willing hand.

Unfur the flag, etc.

To England, Queen, and Australasia,

Unite in love and royal toasts,

And let its song be sung,

That freedom is Australia's boast!

Unfur the flag, etc.

FRANCIS HART.

THE LOVERS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—  
"The names of the more illustrious parts who head the list can soon be dismissed. The prayers of the Duke of Savoy, Elizabeth, when a young girl, speedily declined, and declined to be persuaded into altering her mind. She refused Philip the Second since her consorts would not permit her, she declared, to marry her brother-in-law. A débâlage, which lasted but eight days, was sufficient to dismiss the proposals of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. Year after year she encouraged the hopes of the poor Archduke Charles, son of the Emperor Ferdinand; and then, tired of her slave, gave him his *compte* and thought no more about him. Matters were perhaps little more serious with the fascinating Duke de Nemours. Elizabeth admired his portrait, took it out of its case in public, lovingly gazing upon it, and then openly said to the Duke's envoy that she should much like to see the original; and the original flattered at the request—for who was a greater catch in Europe than this gossipy sphinx?—made his preparation to cross the Channel, filled his wardrobe with the most gorgeous of cloaks and doublets, and commanded a splendid retinue to attend upon his steps; but at the last moment the voyage was abandoned, for the fickle gallant was fascinated elsewhere; 'autres amours,' says Baudouin, 's'arrivent le cœur du jeu du jeu le fantôme esprit.' After these failures Catherine de Médicis, the infant queen-mother of France, now resolved to employ her arts, and see if the wealthy crown of England could not fall into the lap of one of her children. Her oldest son, Charles the Ninth, who, as a mere boy, had succeeded to the throne of France, was the first claimant. It was to be a marriage of convenience, and all considerations, save those of convenience, were to be disregarded. At this time Charles was a lad of fourteen, and Elizabeth a woman of over thirty. Sir Thomas Smith, one of the soundest and most vigilant of savors, was then our representative at Paris. The queen-mother requested him to accord her an interview at her private apartments. The first move of Catherine was to ascertain how far Elizabeth was a free agent. She had heard, said the De Medics, that the Queen of England was inclined to smile upon the handsome Leicester; was then any secret promise between the two as to a marriage in the future? There was certainly no such arrangement, replied Smith; her Majesty of England entertained undoubtedly a high regard for the fascinating Dudley, but she would never demean herself by marrying a subject. Then if she did not marry a subject, said the practical queen-mother, she must marry, if she marry at all, a foreigner. She had refused Spain, she had refused Denmark and Sweden; but he thought she would marry France. Then she broached the subject to her son Charles, though it was true he was but a boy, yet he wore a crown, and nothing would give her greater pleasure than to embrace Elizabeth.—"In her private apartments, qu'elt au monde, sa fille dauphine," was the proposition likely to be considered? It would receive attention, politely replied Sir Thomas; and at last it was settled that the French ambassador in London should be informed of the proposal, and be officially charged with the conduct of the negotiation. Paul de Foix, who owed his diplomatic post to the favour of Catherine, no sooner received his instructions from the arch-minister than he hastened at once to the palace, and begged an audience of Elizabeth. The date of their interview, we are told, was February 14, 1565. The Queen received him in the public reception chamber, which was filled with the members of her council and the usual gallants who hovered about the Court. Paul had no wish that the proposal be to be instructed to make should be listened to by a curious and perhaps malicious world, and requested an interview, since he had something very particular to communicate, of a more private character. The Queen took him into her own room, and there he handed her the despatch from Catherine in which it was proposed that she should be the bride of France. Elizabeth, we are informed, blushed in spite of the somewhat hardening nature of her past experiences; then warmly thanked De Foix for the honor. Catherine had conferred upon her, but regretted that she feared, could not be entertained; the King of France was too young and she was too old; she could not marry him, she would be an old woman when her husband was in the height of his manhood. What would her lot then be? Did she not know what would be from the fate of her unhappy sister Mary? and sooner or later she would die. The Frenchman proceeded to reassure her that the marriage would not be unhappy; she could do what she willed with a young husband; there was no reason why such a marriage should not take place. Elizabeth said she would think over the matter: there was no harm in this reply since she had given it so often; and none knew better than she how empty, when she chose, could be its real meaning. On taking his departure De Foix hoped that the Queen would keep the proposal secret, and not let it get abroad. I know how to preserve silence when necessary, said Elizabeth, giving the Frenchman her hand to kiss; the life I led during my sister Mary's time taught me at least that. Still, in spite of her past experiences, she did not keep her word. No sooner had De Foix quitted her apartment than she summoned Cecil, her adviser-in-chief, and laid the whole matter before him. The prudent minister was opposed to the step, and gave his reasons. The Queen was double the age of the King of France, and that was in itself a

most formidable objection; the marriage might have a tendency to place England as a subordinate to France; finally, it would bring England into various European squabbles. His advice was followed. A few days afterwards Paul was informed by Elizabeth that the marriage could not take place. Such a union, she said, would be disapproved of by her Parliament, and without the consent of her Parliament, it was impossible for her to marry. The ambassador declined to be convinced by this excuse. Catherine de Médicis did not abandon the negotiations. There are only three objections to this union, she said to Sir Thomas Smith. The first is that to the age of the parties. My son is young, but if your queen will put up with that, I will in my turn put up with his age. The boy-king was present, and he joined in the conversation.—I wish your mistress, he pointed, would be as obtained. Mr. Reuter was not the man to let the grass-roots under his feet, or rest content with a single success. Connections were opened and agents appointed in the most important centres far and wide, a process which was gradually extended until representatives existed in all parts of the world. In the then incomplete state of the network of the telegraphs every advantage was taken of the mail services, and the points at which steamers touched on their voyage, to which steamers touched on their voyage. Among the instances of the restless activity with which Mr. Reuter laboured to build up the business which bears his name, may be mentioned the news of the Chinese attack upon Admiral Hope, who, in his attempt to force a passage up the Paito, was repelled with a loss of eighty-one killed and about 300 wounded. This event, which led to the war with China, was communicated by Mr. Reuter to the English Government twenty-four hours before they received it from their own representatives. On the outbreak of the American Civil War, not only were special correspondents sent out from London, but an Atlantic cable at that time existed, extraordinary efforts were made to accelerate the transmission of despatches. The telegraph line having been extended to the extreme point on the American continent touched by the mail-packets, small steamer were held in readiness on this side to intercept them on their approaching Queenstown, receiving Reuter's despatches, and hasten with them to the nearest telegraph station. Not content with this, Mr. Reuter conceived the idea of laying a line from Cork to Crookhaven, the extreme point on the south-west coast of Ireland. This line, which was laid at his own cost, accelerated the receipt of American news by six hours. The consequence was that Reuter's office was the first to communicate to the British public, to the Continent of Europe, and to the far East the important news of the American battles, the assassination of President Lincoln, and the other events of the great Civil War. With the laying of the Atlantic cable and the indefinite multiplication of telegraph lines all over the world, the business assumed such dimensions that Mr. Reuter felt it was becoming too great an undertaking for him to be worth many a struggle to secure; Catherine, who had been so successful in her *compte* and thought no more about him. Matters were perhaps little more serious with the fascinating Duke de Nemours. Elizabeth admired his portrait, took it out of its case in public, lovingly gazing upon it, and then openly said to the Duke's envoy that she should much like to see the original; and the original flattered at the request—for who was a greater catch in Europe than this gossipy sphinx?—made his preparation to cross the Channel, filled his wardrobe with the most gorgeous of cloaks and doublets, and commanded a splendid retinue to attend upon his steps; but at the last moment the voyage was abandoned, for the fickle gallant was fascinated elsewhere; 'autres amours,' says Baudouin, 's'arrivent le cœur du jeu du jeu le fantôme esprit.'

MR. IRVING ON TEMPERANCE.—  
The *Church of England Temperance Chronicle* publishes the following letter recently received from Mr. Irving:—  
"I have no hesitation in saying that the use of stimulants by actors when playing is unnecessary and injurious. With very few exceptions dramatic artists most carefully abstain from all such when at work. The late Mr. Phelps carried this abstinence to a singular extent. What do you do? said a friend to him, if you feel tired or thirsty when at work? What do I do? replied the old tragedian, what do I do? I bite my tongue!"

A REMARKABLE FISH.—  
During the recent scientific cruise of the *Travailleur* there was taken off the coasts of Morocco, and from a depth of about 1,270 fathoms, a fish of very singular character. It is about a foot and a half long and of a deep black colour. Its most distinguishing feature, however, is a huge mouth cavity, which is quite disproportionate to the small, tapering body, and capable, through the arrangement of the jaws, presence of extensible membranes, &c. (as M. Vaillant describes in *Comptes Rendus*), of very wide enlargement of the cavity. It may be easily compared to the well-known pouch of the pelican, and M. Vaillant thinks it probable that food accumulated in the pouch and is there partially digested. The long, thin, foreign, she had refused Spain, she had refused Denmark and Sweden; but he thought she was worth a crown, and nothing would give her greater pleasure than to embrace Elizabeth.—"In her private apartments, qu'elt au monde, sa fille dauphine," was the proposition likely to be considered? It would receive attention, politely replied Sir Thomas; and at last it was settled that the French ambassador in London should be informed of the proposal, and be officially charged with the conduct of the negotiation. Paul de Foix, who owed his diplomatic post to the favour of Catherine, no sooner received his instructions from the arch-minister than he hastened at once to the palace, and begged an audience of Elizabeth. The date of their interview, we are told, was February 14, 1565. The Queen received him in the public reception chamber, which was filled with the members of her council and the usual gallants who hovered about the Court. Paul had no wish that the proposal be to be instructed to make should be listened to by a curious and perhaps malicious world, and requested an interview, since he had something very particular to communicate, of a more private character. The Queen took him into her own room, and there he handed her the despatch from Catherine in which it was proposed that she should be the bride of France. Elizabeth, we are informed, blushed in spite of the somewhat hardening nature of her past experiences; then warmly thanked De Foix for the honor. Catherine had conferred upon her, but regretted that she feared, could not be entertained; the King of France was too young and she was too old; she could not marry him, she would be an old woman when her husband was in the height of his manhood. What would her lot then be? Did she not know what would be from the fate of her unhappy sister Mary? and sooner or later she would die. The Frenchman proceeded to reassure her that the marriage would not be unhappy; she could do what she willed with a young husband; there was no reason why such a marriage should not take place. Elizabeth said she would think over the matter: there was no harm in this reply since she had given it so often; and none knew better than she how empty, when she chose, could be its real meaning. On taking his departure De Foix hoped that the Queen would keep the proposal secret, and not let it get abroad. I know how to preserve silence when necessary, said Elizabeth, giving the Frenchman her hand to kiss; the life I led during my sister Mary's time taught me at least that. Still, in spite of her past experiences, she did not keep her word. No sooner had De Foix quitted her apartment than she summoned Cecil, her adviser-in-chief, and laid the whole matter before him. The prudent minister was opposed to the step, and gave his reasons. The Queen was double the age of the King of France, and that was in itself a

REUTER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELEGRAPHY.—  
Paul Julius Reuter was born in Cassel in 1818. In 1849 the first telegraph line on the Continent was opened between Berlin and Aix-la-Chapelle. At the latter place Mr. Reuter established an office and a service of carrier pigeons to and from *Verviers*. On the arrival at *Verviers* of the mail despatches giving the price of the Paris Bourse and other items of intelligence they were carried by pigeons to Aix-la-Chapelle and thence telegraphed to Berlin, anticipating of course the advice of the great bankers. The news was forwarded from Berlin to other cities farther east, and in like manner news from Germany, Austria, and Russia, was transmitted to the West of Europe. In time, however, the telegraph was further extended, and the once primitive balloon, which acquired its ascending power by the rarefied air produced by burning sulfuric acid, was superseded by the gas of the arch-minister, under which he hastened at once to the palace and begged an audience of Elizabeth. The Queen became supercilious. When the King of France was made supercilious, the *Times* to the *Advertiser* was:—  
"The Queen was more than a match for the King of France, and the King of France was more than a match for the Queen."

NOVEL BALLOONS.—  
New light has been thrown on the construction and management of balloons by an experiment this week, which shows the way how an important change in aerial navigation may be effected. Hitherto it has been considered that gas only is suitable for their inflation, for the old-fashioned fire-balloon, which acquired its ascending power by the rarefied air produced by burning sulfuric acid, was superseded by the gas of the arch-minister, under which he hastened at once to the palace and begged an audience of Elizabeth. The Queen became supercilious. When the King of France was made supercilious, the *Times* to the *Advertiser* was:—  
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AIRSHIP.—  
The Queen, who had been supercilious, was not so when she was but a boy, yet he wore a crown, and nothing would give her greater pleasure than to embrace Elizabeth.—"In her private apartments, qu'elt au monde, sa fille dauphine," was the proposition likely to be considered? It would receive attention, politely replied Sir Thomas; and at last it was settled that the French ambassador in London should be informed of the proposal, and be officially charged with the conduct of the negotiation. Paul de Foix, who owed his diplomatic post to the favour of Catherine, no sooner received his instructions from the arch-minister than he hastened at once to the palace, and begged an audience of Elizabeth. The date of their interview, we are told, was February 14, 1565. The Queen received him in the public reception chamber, which was filled with the members of her council and the usual gallants who hovered about the Court. Paul had no wish that the proposal be to be instructed to make should be listened to by a curious and perhaps malicious world, and requested an interview, since he had something very particular to communicate, of a more private character. The Queen took him into her own room, and there he handed her the despatch from Catherine in which it was proposed that she should be the bride of France. Elizabeth, we are informed, blushed in spite of the somewhat hardening nature of her past experiences; then warmly thanked De Foix for the honor. Catherine had conferred upon her, but regretted that she feared, could not be entertained; the King of France was too young and she was too old; she could not marry him, she would be an old woman when her husband was in the height of his manhood. What would her lot then be? Did she not know what would be from the fate of her unhappy sister Mary? and sooner or later she would die. The Frenchman proceeded to reassure her that the marriage would not be unhappy; she could do what she willed with a young husband; there was no reason why such a marriage should not take place. Elizabeth said she would think over the matter: there was no harm in this reply since she had given it so often; and none knew better than she how empty, when she chose, could be its real meaning. On taking his departure De Foix hoped that the Queen would keep the proposal secret, and not let it get abroad. I know how to preserve silence when necessary, said Elizabeth, giving the Frenchman her hand to kiss; the life I led during my sister Mary's time taught me at least that. Still, in spite of her past experiences, she did not keep her word. No sooner had De Foix quitted her apartment than she summoned Cecil, her adviser-in-chief, and laid the whole matter before him. The prudent minister was opposed to the step, and gave his reasons. The Queen was double the age of the King of France, and that was in itself a

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THE DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1853

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINIAN OF THE IRON FISH, 1853.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece, \$2.05 to \$3.15

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs., \$2.60 to \$3.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 24 to 32, per 400 lbs., \$2.60 to \$3.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs., \$1.12 to \$1.50

Cotton Yarn, Bombay, \$7.00 to \$7.25

Chintz, per piece, \$1.70 to \$1.75

Dyed Broadcloth, per piece, \$2.00 to \$2.25

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